

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1853.

War in Europe.

The important news communicated under our telegraphic head is sufficiently definite to render it probable that the long peace which has prevailed throughout Europe has been broken by the advance of the Russian armies upon the empire of her inoffensive neighbor. The consequences of the absorption of Turkey to the continental powers would be of the most serious character, and it is natural that they should combine to avert it. The unexpected accession of Austria to the alliance of England and France, and the neutrality of Prussia, will make the comparative strength of the combatants so nearly equal that a prolonged conflict may be expected. We do not think that the maritime superiority of the allies will be of much advantage unless the war shall be prolonged. It will then, of course, cut off the commerce of Russia and embarrass her somewhat. Yet she will be a mighty antagonist because of her compact territory, her consolidated government, her immense and well-trained armies, and her capacity for sustaining and supplying any force she may bring into the field by her domestic resources alone.

It will be a singular result if the French, aided by allies who once opposed her, should triumph over a power which destroyed the flower of her army, and dictated her fate in her own capital. Napoleon II. may even have an opportunity of executing the magnificent designs which his great predecessor was unable to achieve, and avenge in Moscow the wrongs of Paris. These speculations may be, however, premature, since it is said that Russia still contemplates an adjustment. Should, however, an actual conflict take place, there is much in the condition of Europe to render a bloody and obstinate campaign probable. In the mean time let Brother Jonathan be on hand to avail himself of the advantages of neutrality. A rich harvest may be anticipated by those who have the enterprise to embark in the carrying trade for the belligerents.

The steamer Europa arrived yesterday at Halifax, having left Liverpool on the 9th instant. Her news, it will be seen, is not definite as to the Russian difficulty.

Baltimore and Washington.
The Baltimore Clipper of yesterday morning says:

"We have heard complaints made in reference to the round-trip tickets on the Washington railroad; and we think that a little reflection on the part of the President and Directors will satisfy them that the discrimination made is adverse to the interests of the road. By the present arrangement, a person going from Baltimore to Washington, or vice versa, and returning the same day, pays only the fare charged for a round-trip ticket; but if he leave either place in the afternoon train and return next morning, he has to pay full fare. Now most of the public officers in Washington are confined from nine until three o'clock at their office desks, and of course cannot take the jaunt in the morning; but if the round-trip tickets embraced twenty-four hours, they would visit Baltimore in the evening and return next morning—and the same may be said in reference to the visits of Baltimoreans to Washington. We doubt not that the extension of the round-trip system of issuing tickets as suggested would add greatly to the aggregate amount of travel. If we are correct in our suggestion, we presume that proper representations will be made to the President and Directors on the subject."

The company have, in their late reduction, and in the introduction of round tickets, plainly evinced a spirit of liberality and accommodation which we have regarded with the highest satisfaction; and their officers and agents of every grade, by their prompt and business-like deportment and courtesy, are entitled to our warmest commendation. We therefore have no sentiment to utter in condemnation or disapproval of either the spirit of their policy or their conduct. Yet we fully concur in the opinion of the *Clipper*, that the convenience of the public and the interests of the company unite in calling for some such change as is here suggested; and we further think, as we have heretofore intimated, that in making it, should it be determined upon, the period from Saturday noon till Monday noon should be specially embraced in the round ticket privilege, that the Sabbath day may at any time be passed in one city by the people of the other, without placing before them the temptation to travel on that day.

The Hon. WILLIAM FELL GILES has been appointed United States District Judge of Maryland, in place of Judge GLENN, lately deceased.

New Publications.

THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW for July has just been received. It has given us pleasure occasionally to testify our approbation of the manner in which this review is conducted. The present number opens with a paper entitled "State of Parties and the Country," in which we find the following passage:

"We may state with safety that the last positive triumph of the Federalists as a party—achieved under circumstances of supposed discredit to some of their chief men—was when John Quincy Adams was elected President, by the vote of the House, over Andrew Jackson, in 1825."

This argues the writer to be a very young man, and with very little historical information; for it is notorious that, so far as the Federal party took any sides at all in that election, it was on the side of Jackson, against Adams; and that the influence of Louis McLane, James Buchanan, Roger B. Taney, and many other leading Federalists, was thrown into the scale, and gave the distinguished military chieftain the great political preponderance which he subsequently obtained.

Published at Charleston, South Carolina, by Walker and Burke.

ROBERT MILLS ON WATER WORKS.—We are indebted to the author for a pamphlet copy of a series of letters advocating the establishment of water works for the supply of our city with the pure fluid, and giving much valuable information in relation to ancient and modern works of this character, by Robert Mills, engineer and architect.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

[The following letter, intended for yesterday's issue, was unavoidably omitted.]

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1853.

The President reached the city on Saturday night, apparently much improved in health by his northern trip. On Sunday he was at his place in church, morning and evening, like any other good Christian. This morning it was reported that he was somewhat indisposed, but not seriously so. I believe the statement is erroneous, and am informed that the President is, and has been, in perfect health.

The homeward trip of the Presidential party, I learn, was very pleasant. Special trains for their exclusive accommodation were provided by the liberality of the several railroad companies between here and New York. Thus the President escaped in great measure the fatiguing attentions of continuous crowds, who forget that hand-shaking becomes a serious labor when performed for the thousandth time per hour.

The homeward trip, however, was not without its excitement. A brief but startling railroad panic was gotten up for the occasion, somewhere this side Havre-de-Grace, which is thus related by one of the party: While the cars were going at a speed of thirty miles per hour or more, the passengers were sensible of a slight jar, occurring simultaneously with a fierce hissing of escaping steam, and the excruciatingly hoarse shrieks of the locomotive whistle, that seemed by its hurried, short, oft-repeated notes of warning to be in an agony of terror because of apprehended danger. At the same instant the air, hitherto unusually clear, became filled with dense clouds of unaccountable dust, which rushed into the front door of the car *pari passu* (as the lawyers say) with the conductor, who made for the rear with an unseemly haste and earnestness that said, as plainly as action could say, "the d—l take the hindmost."

Here was a combination of circumstances, all occurring within a few seconds, well calculated to alarm the coolest; for the bare possibility that a Norwalk catastrophe may be just upon one is in no degree soothing to man's nervous sensibilities. The prevailing impression among the travellers was, that a fearful collision was just at hand. Every one was on his feet instantly. The President and one or two others, who happened to be near the back door, found themselves "translated" to the platform with almost the rapidity of thought. Quite as suddenly as the panic arose the cars shot out of the dust, the conductor arrested his retreat rearward, the conviction of safety flashed on every mind, and confidence was restored. Then for the explanation. It turned out that an insane pig (the property, perhaps, of some reckless Whig farmer) attempted to butt the train off the track, when the cow-catcher ran its long iron teeth through him without giving him time for a solitary squeal. The body of the animal, instead of being thrown off, swung under the cow-catcher, and was dragged along for several rods in the dirt between the rails. It was this that kicked up the dust. The conductor, fearful that the body might fall directly upon the rail, and throw his charge into pi, started for the rear brake, to check the speed of the train—hence the contribution of his share in the manufacture of panic. But it's all over, the President's safe, and the news market on a rise.

The boilers of the steamer Princeton are peculiar in their construction—being, like nearly every thing else about that vessel, an experiment, and like almost every experiment on board her, a failure. The engines were of Lamb & Sumner's patent, with perhaps some alterations by direction of our Navy Department. Whatever they are they have failed utterly, and must be replaced ere they can hoist the vessel to make speed enough to run away from a green turtle. If Commodore Shubrick can get along with her at all, he will probably take her on the fishing banks for a short cruise, if no more. The Fulton beat her two full days in the trip from Norfolk to Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Of course the Princeton will not go to China with Minister Walker. The only other steamer that can be furnished him is the Saranac, which may be got ready by the 1st of October perhaps, and thus enable the minister to reach Shanghai with her some time next year. Will he consent to such delay? Is there no way of avoiding it? Mr. Walker will have incurred a heavy responsibility if the great door of Asiatic commerce should be closed against us for another century, because of our failure to have a man of the right spirit on hand, at the right time, to take advantage of a change in the government of the Celestials.

The steamer Waterwitch, Lieutenant Commanding Swartwout, was at Tampico on the 1st of July, awaiting the return of Major Mordecai and his companions of the Gardiner investigating commission. They were expected to reach the steamer within a fortnight, and may therefore be expected home about the 1st proximo.

The frigate Columbia, with Minister Solon Borland, is expected to sail for San Juan on or about the 20th. It is not unlikely she may be ordered to join the fishing squadron at Halifax, together with the sloop-of-war Albany, soon after she shall have performed the duty now assigned her. The Cyane is also expected North soon, with recruits from Pensacola, whom she will transfer to the frigate Savannah at Norfolk, and then proceed to the fishing grounds.

Senator Morton, of Florida, who has been detained in this city since the adjournment of Congress by the illness of his wife, has left for Florida. Governor Wood, consul to Valparaiso; Governor Trousdale, Minister to Brazil; Hon. C. M. Conrad, late Secretary of War; Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and A. B. Rhett, of South Carolina, are among the strangers in town to-day.

ZEKE.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1853.

Secretary Guthrie, during his recent visit to New York, made examination of several buildings offered the Government for purchase for the United States assay office at that point; but the Secretary made no selection, the price demanded for the only buildings that would answer being deemed exorbitant. It is not improbable, I learn, that the two buildings adjoining the custom-house on Wall street may be offered at prices that will secure their purchase. Mr. Guthrie manifests an earnest desire to set the New York establishment in operation; but there seems to be a lamentable lack of enterprise on the part of her citizens or authorities, so far as any efforts are made to enable him to execute the law, which, if promptly and properly administered, is not unlikely to give them a mint in the early future.

Attorney General Cushing returned from New York with the President, having declined the invitation to deliver an address at Harvard commencement—the time occupied in his recent excursion being all he deems it advisable to spare at present from the duties of his office.

There seems to be an impression that Mr.

Buchanan will sail for Europe in the steamer of Saturday next, but I cannot ascertain that there is any certainty of his so doing. It will be remembered that he has no Secretary of Legation, Mr. Appleton having declined in consequence of domestic affliction. Perhaps Mr. Buchanan proposes to retain the Acting Secretary of Legation, Mr. Lawrence, for the present. If so, as his instructions are in his pocket, and he has discussed them with the Administration quite sufficiently to become perfectly familiar with all their details, there can be no obstacle in the way of his immediate departure.

Mr. Soule expects to leave in the steamer of the 6th, stopping to spend a few days in Paris, on his way to Madrid.

Governor Trousdale is en route to Brazil, expecting to sail with the first good vessel for Rio, either from New York or Baltimore.

The vacancy in the United States District Judgeship for the district of Maryland, caused by the death of Judge Glenn, has been filled by the appointment of the Hon. Wm. F. Giles. The selection is undoubtedly a good one. Mr. Giles was warmly urged for the place by Whigs, as well as Democrats. It is not two days since I heard distinguished Whigs of Baltimore expressing the earnest hope that he would receive the place. "Long may he wave."

There is a good deal of interest among political circles to-night to learn the "important news" said to have been received at New York from Europe by the Europa. Affairs in the Old World are in that volcanic state just now which makes every ascending spark of deep interest to politicians and philanthropists, as the foreshadowing of a long-expected eruption, which shall bury autocracies and despotisms beneath its lava tide.

ZEKE.

The Press and the Public.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin contains the following:

"WHAT IS DUE TO THE PRESS.—During a professional visit to New York, on the occasion of President Pierce's recent tour, we were forcibly struck with the attention and courtesy habitually extended in other cities towards the reporters of the public press. There is no groping in the dark, or hanging upon the skirts of any demonstration to obtain the information to which the public is entitled, and which can reach it only through the medium of the press. * * *

"Many persons fancy that the profession of a reporter is attended with no toil or vexation; that they join in a feast or a public demonstration, and enjoy all its advantages without cost or trouble. This is a very great mistake. The readers of a paper, when perusing the details of a matter, which interests them, little suspect the vexation and toil attending the procuring of the facts, or the perplexity and trouble of writing out and preparing for the press the result of the reporter's observations. It is mental and bodily labor of a wearing kind, and not an easy sinecure, as too many suspect. Newspapers are the local history of the age, and those who furnish their columns with news are the historians."

"Look to the Reporters, see them well bestowed; For they are the abstract and brief chronicles of the age."

Had we just grounds of complaint on the score of slights or neglect sustained by ourselves, there is something within us that assures we should not utter our wrongs to the world; but where the question involved affects the interests of the class to which we belong, we feel at liberty to speak with freedom.

The labors of the newspaper press comprise a continued series of efforts to promote the interests of the public and to merit their kind approval. To advance these ends every useful enterprise, whether undertaken by the community or by individuals, is promptly described and commended; every public exhibition is made a historic event; every act and word of deliberative bodies is at once communicated to millions, and placed upon an imperishable record; every novel fact or theory in science is submitted to the investigation of the world; and every incident connected with the lives and times of men remarkable for their characteristics or position is tested by contemporaneous analysis, and perpetuated for the instruction of posterity. These offices form a part of the duties of the writers for the newspaper press of our country, and to excel in their performance is the greatest achievement that excites the competition of our writers. Of these many are excellent, many are efficient, and still more, without rising to distinction, are highly meritorious, and all are useful. But while their pecuniary recompense is meagre, the sympathy and kindly aid and accommodation they receive from the public are still less. The very fact that—in their eagerness to learn all that is passing, and to be accurate in noting down such minute details as, considered apart from the general subjects with which they are associated, appear but insignificant—they are bland and conciliatory in speech and manners, often exposes them to the slights or neglect of the arrogant and presumptuous, for the promotion of whose interests and for whose gratification they are laboring.

In a community as large and as deeply interested in commerce as is New York, the labors of newspaper reporters are appreciated, dependence upon them is acknowledged, and they are esteemed accordingly; but in those behind the age, village-like communities in which advertising is looked upon as extravagance, and a proper degree of politeness to customers as obsequiousness, it is little wonder that the intelligent, active, and energetic reporter should be but imperfectly appreciated and correspondingly recompensed.

From the advertising columns and local and business reports of the papers of any city may be learned the character and extent of that city's commerce and the spirit of its business men; and that the "corps reportorial" (as they are often somewhat pedantically styled) are not in every locality regarded with favor and respect, must in general be attributed to a want of just appreciation on the part of the community, rather than to a lack of merit in the reporters themselves.

Judge CLAYTON, United States consul to Havana, did not present his credentials of office or commence his labors while in Havana, a few days since, and the consular duties will be discharged by Mr. Robertson (appointed by Judge Sharkey) until Judge Clayton's return. Judge Clayton has come here, we understand, to consult with the President and Secretary of State in regard to his official duties at the island, and to consult with Mr. Soule before his departure for Spain, which will be in a few days now.

The Captain General of Cuba has a very uniform and summary way of answering the complaints of all consuls at Cuba, whether American, English, French, or others. He tells them that he cannot know them except as commercial agents; and, therefore, that all political complaints must be addressed to the government at Madrid, and not to the chief of the province at Cuba. This position has been pretty strictly adhered to for many years past, and therefore has been the source of a good deal of embarrassment to the consuls of the respective countries.

[New York Express.

CRIMINAL COURT.

UNITED STATES VS. JAMES W. SCHAUMBURG.

P. R. Fendall, esq., United States Attorney, and Samuel Chilton, esq., prosecuting; Z. Collins Lee, S. S. Baxter, P. B. Key, and Charles S. Wallace, esq., for the defence.

This case was commenced yesterday afternoon; and after the jury was sworn,

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY made an opening statement in behalf of the Government. The indictment was for an assault and battery with intent to kill Edward H. Fuller on the 2d of February last, and was framed under the act of Congress of 1831. The offence of an assault and battery with intent to kill was one only short of homicide. But it was not necessary to sustain the indictment to prove any pre-existent malice, as in the case of murder; the intention to kill may not have been formed till the moment, and still the party would be guilty. In the case of manslaughter, proof of malice was not necessary, nor was it in this case. If the jury should be satisfied that the accused took the means to enable him to cause death, and used those means, the law as well as common sense presumed he intended to kill. But even if this were not so, and it was necessary that, as in the case of murder, to prove malice, the evidence in this case would show that a more deliberate effort or attempt at assassination never came before an American jury. Mr. F. then stated the immediate facts of the shooting, which took place on the steps of the National Hotel, on the evening of the 2d of February, 1853; of the pursuit of Fuller by the accused, and of his having a knife at the time upon his person.

The evidence would disclose that the accused, at the time of committing the act, used the means likely to produce death, and the law would presume that he intended to kill Fuller. The evidence would further disclose that nothing had occurred previously between the parties which could afford the slightest provocation, sanctioned by law or morals, for this deadly assault. There was nothing in the evidence showing that there was the slightest cause to induce the accused to expect any personal violence from Mr. Fuller. On the Monday preceding the shooting, Fuller sent a copy of the handbill to Schaumburg, and on the same afternoon met and passed him, without any thing occurring between them. On Wednesday—the day of the shooting—Fuller saw Schaumburg, and avoided him, but when Schaumburg saw Fuller or not, was not known. This proceeding by Schaumburg, was a vindictive one, and to which he was moved by feelings of revenge, growing out of the publication of the handbill. He (Mr. F.) desired to be understood as in no way vindicting the publication of that handbill; on the contrary, he considered it wholly improper; but if the defence desired to go into the inquiry of the whole controversy between the parties, it would be seen who had commenced that course of proceeding.

Mr. BAXTER said the defence desired to go into a full examination of everything connected with the subject.

Mr. FENDALL said if the subject was gone into fully, it would be found that the difficulty grew out of money transactions between the parties, and of Schaumburg's refusal to pay a large debt due by him to Fuller, and which the latter required for the support of his own family and aged mother. Schaumburg took high ground, that he was above such a person as Fuller, and absolutely refused to pay the debt. This was the origin of the difficulty. Schaumburg also published a pamphlet denouncing in the most atrocious terms the character of Fuller. The jury would bear in mind that when the evidence was adduced of Fuller publishing this handbill, that that was not the beginning, but that Schaumburg had previously published in the most opprobrious terms Mr. Fuller.

Supposing that Schaumburg felt that Fuller had done him a wrong, he had no right, legal or moral, to take the law into his own hands; the courts of justice, civil and criminal, were open to him for the punishment of the offender. But, instead of resorting to the remedies afforded by the law, he resorted to this violent measure. Five weeks of lingering agony and sorrow had Mr. Fuller passed, with his wife, his children, and his aged mother plunged in deepest grief and affliction, and he was not yet recovered of his injury; he still carried in his body, and would carry with him to the grave, the ball placed there by this assassin at heart."

Mr. BAXTER said that he thought he had good reason to complain of the course pursued by the District Attorney in opening this case. He thought his experience in criminal trials had led him to suppose that here, as well as elsewhere, a man was innocent until he was proved to be guilty. It was, therefore, rather a surprise to him to hear the District Attorney, in opening the case, indulge in inflammatory language, or use epithets towards the accused such as "assassin at heart." He regretted it more particularly because such language gave indication that there was strong personal feeling mingled with this prosecution. He did not clearly comprehend the definition given by the United States Attorney of an assault with intent to kill. If he understood the District Attorney, that gentleman laid it down as law that wherever the means used were likely to produce death, there the law presumed a man to be guilty of an assault with intent to kill, if death did not occur; or murder or manslaughter, where death did result. That was strange law. The court had, a few days since, directed that the marshal on a certain day should take a certain convicted prisoner, and on that day, between certain hours, cause him to be hung. Now, the marshal would certainly use means to cause death, and yet he would be guilty of neither murder nor manslaughter. Every occasion, then, where the means used were likely to cause death, was not an offence. The prosecution, to sustain this indictment, must show an attempt to kill with an intent to commit some felonious act. It must show an attempt to kill, which, if death had ensued, would have been murder or manslaughter. The whole case, therefore, must be considered together, and not taken in detached parts. The particular circumstances attending the shooting did not constitute the whole of this case; there were other circumstances having an important bearing upon it which would have to be considered. It had been said that this shooting was in resentment for the publication of the handbill by Fuller; the evidence would prove, he thought, the contrary. "The defence would contend, and would prove, that the shooting was as clear a case of self-defence as ever was brought before an American jury."

Mr. Schaumburg did not make the first publication; the first was one—a voluntary one—by Fuller, and sent to the United States Senate to affect and destroy the reputation of Mr. Schaumburg before that august tribunal, and defeat his application to be restored to office. Mr. Schaumburg replied to this voluntary publication of Fuller in terms which possibly might not have been in good taste, but nevertheless he had a right, and it was his duty to do so.

Mr. Fuller had been a partner with his father in a tavern in this city, where Schaumburg boarded, and where he had paid large sums of money. When the bill was presented by Fuller, Mr. S. doubted the correctness of the amount, and doubted whether if he paid Fuller he would still be bound to the creditors of Fuller & Co. for the amount, and he told Fuller to go to the courts for his remedy.

Mr. Fuller however did not do so, but pursued him for the claim, and violated the sanctity of private relations by attempting to degrade Mr. Schaumburg in the eyes of his wife, and induce her to interfere in the matter.

The question for the jury to try was whether the shooting was such an offence, that if death had ensued, it would have amounted to murder or manslaughter. If it was not, then the accused could not be convicted under this indictment. There was a variety of circumstances in the case which would show the jury that there was sufficient

grounds to induce Mr. Schaumburg to believe that there was danger to be expected from Fuller. He differed from the District Attorney, who seemed to think that Fuller's feelings and resentments, and the publication of the libellous handbill, and thought the jury would agree that that handbill was but one of a series of outrages on the part of Fuller to force Schaumburg to pay the bill.

By consent of counsel, in order to enable the witness to attend to business out of the city, the defence was allowed to call on their part, at this stage of the trial.

Daniel Radcliffe.

Mr. KEY. Had you any conversation with E. H. Fuller on the day of the shooting?

Ans. No, sir. Perhaps a day or two before it took place I was at the Census Office, where Mr. Fuller at that time was acting in the capacity of a clerk. While there I saw one of those handbills, or placards. I looked over it, and found in it some expressions which were very hard, or at least I thought so. I walked out of the office without saying anything, and went to my office, which was in 8th street, below the Census Office, and at the corner of E street and by-and-by, Fuller—between whom and myself relations have always been and are now very friendly—came along. I told him the language in that handbill was very severe, and would shock public sensibility; I meant that such language in this community would not be sustained. I remarked, further, that if I was the author of that paper, or had prepared it, I would go armed, or prepared to defend myself. I did not, of course, anticipate any difficulty, or I would have interposed to prevent it. Fuller looked down towards his pocket and put his hand there, and said, "D—n it, I have been carrying arms, but it rubbed me," or something like that. Evidently there were no arms there then. This was between nine and three o'clock. It was a day or two before the shooting occurred. I never saw the placard except in the Census Office. It was exposed there to the view of all coming in there. The messenger or some one was looking over it. I made no remarks on it there. It was a day or two before the shooting. I made no note of it, but when the trial was here (last spring on *habeas corpus*) I thought it to be my duty to state what took place, that whoever it might benefit might have the advantage of it.

Cross-examined.—I was confident Fuller had no arms in his pocket then. He said it rubbed him, and he had put it away, or something like that. I do not remember mentioning this conversation before I was examined on the trial in court. I may have mentioned it to Schaumburg on that day, or to Mr. Connor, or some other of his counsel at that time. I never mentioned it to Schaumburg on the day or before the shooting took place. I did not feel it to be my duty to run after Schaumburg and tell him.

The court here adjourned.

SENTENCE OF THE TAMMANY HALL RIOTERS.

John S. and Isaac Austin, convicted of riot at Tammany Hall, were on Saturday placed at the bar of the court of general sessions, to have sentence passed upon them, and when asked by the clerk of the court the usual question, "What they had to say why sentence should not be pronounced against them," John S. Austin, on behalf of himself and brother, made a few remarks to the court, alleging that they had no intention to inflict personal injury upon the persons of the complainant in the case, Mr. Augustus Schell, and went to Tammany Hall, on the evening of the riot, with no such design. He also stated that Mr. Phillips, when he testified that he (Austin) whistled as if for a signal, swore to a base and malicious lie; and complained that the *Tribune*, in articles published in that journal on the 12th instant, and on other occasions, had used harsh language in relation to him. After closing his remarks, Judge Beebe, previous to passing sentence, stated that on the trial it had been clearly shown that he was a leader in the riot which occurred on the night in question; that he whistled, as if to call the mob to the committee room; and that he shook his fist at Mr. Schell, using the words, "It would not take much to punch his head." He then sentenced him to the penitentiary for three months, and his brother to pay a fine of \$100. John S. Austin then paid his brother's fine and he was liberated, and the former placed in custody of the sheriff.

[New York Journal Commerce, 18th.

THE "ALANTOS" (ALANTHUS) TREE.—A friend of the editor of the Richmond Dispatch has furnished him with the following explanation of the name of this tree. It is not Greek, it seems, but Molucca:

"The Alantus Tree: Nat. Ord. Xanthoxylaceae. Lin. Syst. Polygamia.—Monocotyle.
"Downing, in his Landscape Gardening, page 174, says that 'dianto' is the name of this tree in the Moluccas, and it is said to signify Tree of Heaven—an appellation probably bestowed on account of the rapidity of its growth and the great height which it reaches in the East Indies, its native country."

The largest Alantus trees in America are growing in Rhode Island, where it was introduced from China under the name of "Tilton Tree," &c.

The British steam sloop-of-war Medea, Commander J. C. Bailey, from Halifax 15th instant, arrived at this port on Saturday, bringing the Hon. John F. Crampton, the English Minister to the United States, on his return from Nova Scotia, whither he went a week or two ago, as was reported, for the purpose of meeting Admiral Seymour, the British Admiral in command on the Halifax station. Mr. Crampton left town last evening in the night train on his return to Washington. The Medea left for Halifax yesterday.

[Boston Advertiser, 18th.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature adjourned the 13th inst. Among its acts were the defeat of the Fulton Railroad bill (by a tie vote) and the passage of a large number of appropriation bills.

The State treasury is bankrupt, there not being money enough left to pay the members of the Legislature a moiety of their per diem. To supply the deficit there must be another resort to taxation.—*Milwaukee News*.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMBOAT EMPIRE, on the Hudson river, has been attended with a greater loss of life than at first reported. Seven persons have died, and a number of others are dangerously scalded. Mr. N. S. Bennett, portrait painter of this city, (not Bullitt or Bellitt, as reported,) received terrible scalds on his face, arms, hands, and breast, but was much easier on Sunday evening. He is lying at the hotel in Poughkeepsie.

Pursuant to orders from the military authorities, a court of inquiry has been called in Montreal, to investigate the conduct of the officers and troops of the twenty-sixth regiment engaged in the affair of the 9th ult.

NAVAL.—At Madeira, June 12th, United States ship John Adams, Commander Barrow, waiting the arrival of the steamer Constitution; would have been relieved by her proceed direct to Boston.

The Navy Department has official intelligence of the arrival of the Fulton at Portsmouth, embracing an account of her performance on this her first trip on the ocean since being entirely overhauled. She made the voyage between Norfolk and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in mail-steam time, arriving twenty-four hours ahead of her consort, the Princeton.—*Norfolk Herald*, 18th.

RIOT AT MILWAUKEE.—A serious riot occurred at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 12th, the rioters being a large party of German laborers on the railroad who had been disappointed in receiving their pay from the contractors. The citizens, aided by the military and firemen, had succeeded in subduing the rioters, though further difficulty was expected.

GLASTON, son of Charles P. Swain, Postmaster at Nantucket, aged about sixteen, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning. He retired apparently in good health.—*Boston Post*, 18th.

From Texas.

The canvass for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and members of Congress appears to engage the attention of the people of Texas. There are five candidates in the field for Governor, one of whom, Judge Ochens, is a Whig, and a gentleman of great popularity. The papers think he will make a handsome run, and some are of opinion he will be elected. For Congress in the Eastern District Judge Caruthers is the Whig candidate, and has some two or three Democratic competitors—the most formidable of whom is Major Seary. The contest throughout the State excites particular interest.

The gold embargo has "fizzled out"—not even a passing paragraph is devoted to it by the press.

From all quarters the news regarding the growing crops of all kinds is most promising. Rain has fallen in all portions of the country, and the cotton, cane, and corn were well advanced.

The Matagorda Tribune of the 5th instant says the following is a list of the seagoing vessels at the anchorage at that place, already loaded or taking in cargo:

Schooners Blooming Youth, Lewis, loading for New York; Clocas, loading for New York; Emma Norton, Wadsworth, Mobile. This latter is the first shipment of sugar of any moment that has ever been made from this bay to Mobile.

The schooner Blooming Youth, Captain Lewis, of Baltimore, bound for New York, was struck by lightning on the 3d instant, while lying at anchor. Her foremast and foretopmast were badly shivered, which were the only injuries she received.

CRYSTAL PALACE STATISTICS.—In pursuing the plan of classification adopted, no small amount of trouble arose from applicants neglecting to specify distinctly the nature of their articles, and embracing in one application articles belonging to different classes, rendering a separation necessary in order to carry out the system. For this reason articles of totally different classes will be found together in the same case, it being impossible to divide the space allotted each exhibitor.

The total amount of space on the floor occupied by different countries for exhibition, exclusive of the nave, is about 152,000 square feet, of which 94,102 is on the ground floor and 59,000 is in the gallery. This space is divided as follows:

Country	Ground Floor	Gallery
England	10,570	7,081
Switzerland	1,458	2,970
Zollverein	6,196	6,053
Holland and Belgium	2,916	729
Austria	1,458	729
Denmark, Sweden, and Norway	2,916	1,315
Russia, &c.	729	—
British Guiana and West Indies	1,093	—
British colonies	2,369	3,499

The total amount of space occupied by foreign countries is 98,749 square feet.

The United States contributions occupy 34,585 square feet on the ground floor and 19,945 square feet in the gallery.

The total number of exhibitors from abroad are 2,605. This list will be somewhat larger, from the fact that the local committees of Canada have not yet sent in their list of contributors, and it does not include quite a number from British Guiana. A small number of Turkish and other contributors are also to be added, making the sum total of foreign exhibitors not far from 2,700.

In the United States the number of exhibitors is 1,778, and applications have been received since the 1st of March amounting to over 400, which have not been entered for want of space. The total number of exhibitors, both foreign and American, is 4,383.

About one-fourth the number contributed to the London Exhibition. It would have been a very easy matter to have filled a building twice or even three times as large, and perhaps the only regret which has been heard from visitors is the size of the building, which in every other respect stands unsurpassed in beauty and effect.—*N. Y. Times*.